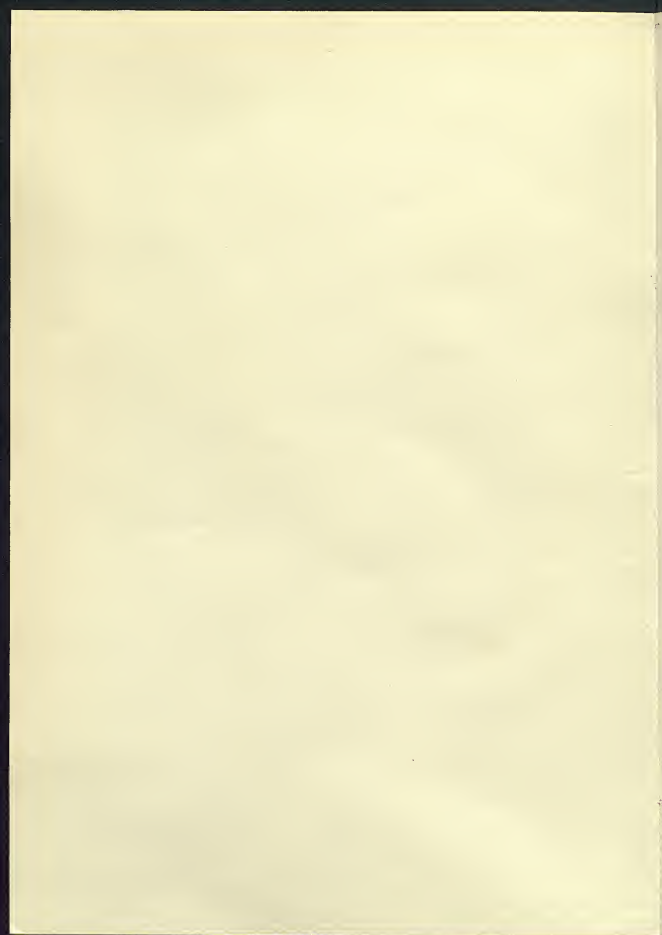


Needs of
University
College
Southampton
in the
Post-War Period

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Needs of University College, Southampton, in the post-war period.

University College, Southampton, despite the slender financial resources at its command, may claim to have grown into an important centre of sound University teaching in the principal branches of learning in Arts and Sciences, including Engineering, and to have made substantial contributions by research to the advancement of learning in Arts and in Pure and Applied Science. It has taken a full part in the war work done by the Universities during the past four years.

In its more local aspects, the College serves an area roughly bounded by an arc commencing at Brighton, curving west and north through Basingstoke and Salisbury and ending near Weymouth. It maintains a flourishing extra-mural department covering this area, which has done yeoman work during the war in the provision of education for the forces. Besides its university activities it is responsible for higher technical teaching to large numbers of part-time students in and near Southampton, and the College is both the university institution of the larger area indicated above and the Technical College of Southampton. Although Technical Colleges are not the concern of the University Grants Committee, the close association of the two sides of the College work has proved so successful in the past that its maintenance is considered a point of great importance for the future, and needs to be remembered in planning the development of the whole College. Not only are the same buildings and equipment used for both university and technical teaching, but to a considerable extent the College staff take part in both sides of the work. In its dual capacity the College can provide education of far wider range and higher quality, both in university and in technical teaching, than could be done for a similar cost by two separate institutions.

Recent expressions of opinion, by professional bodies such as the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Royal Institute of Chemistry, are unanimous in pressing for a wider general education for technicians and operatives in industry. A leading firm of electrical engineers has recently asked the College to institute a diploma with a wider educational basis to be taken concurrently with the degree course, and has promised holders of this diploma employment in its works. There is present in every Faculty of the College the conviction that its studies must not be prosecuted in an exclusively technical or specialised manner, and the policy of the College is in agreement with the view so well expressed by the Vice-Chancellor of McGill University in his recent report, where he writes that no material considerations must be allowed to "blind us to the fact that fundamental humanistic and scientific education along lines appropriate to its immediate environment constitutes, and must always constitute, the central core of University activity." Conversely, so much stimulus to intellectual activity and pure scientific research often springs from association with their practical applications, that the policy of uniting university and technical teaching in one institution is likely to benefit reciprocally both sides of the College work. Successful combination of the two branches of education under one governing body and on one site may help towards the desirable end of decreasing the supposed gulf between them and of hastening the day when technical training may become more educational and university education be regarded from a broader aspect.

Southampton and its surrounding counties are not likely to develop into a densely populated area with very highly developed transport facilities such as exist in the North: consequently, many even of those students whose homes are in this area necessarily require residential facilities. The value of the existing Halls of Residence, with the social and educational advantages of residential college life they provide, has already proved itself by attracting students from parts of the country far outside the immediate surrounding counties. Each year also a larger proportion of the students whose homes are in Southampton desire to enter the Halls; the College encourages this tendency since residence facilitates contact between teachers and students, and makes a tutorial system, to which the College attaches great importance, very much more effective. In planning therefore for the expansion of the College to its optimum size, considerable additions to its residential accommodation are proposed. The land upon which the present Halls stand allows for only slight further

expansion of residential facilities, and it is proposed to ask for reservation of an area, quite near the College and with very considerable amenities, for future erection of three new Halls. In addition, it is proposed that two existing Halls should ultimately be rebuilt along modern lines; one of these adjoins the site which it is proposed to reserve. Further, it is proposed to reserve some land immediately adjoining the College site, to permit of expansion of existing Faculties, for the development of further Faculties, for additional recreational and dining facilities which will become necessary as the College grows, and for such buildings as may be required for training for the Forces. It is hoped to secure an extension of land up to, and including, a frontage on the road projected on the eastern corner of Southampton Common, and an area suitable for development as Playing Fields.

These plans envisage an ultimate student body of about 1,000 to 1,500 whole-time University students with residential accommodation for about two thirds, the remaining third being students in their last year living in lodgings, or day students living at home. The future of Southampton as the home of a residential University of distinction is the key note of this scheme of development.

In looking forward and planning development the College is hampered by uncertainty, not solely concerned with the very small income (something under £45,000 a year when income provided for technical teaching is deducted) hitherto available for university purposes. It caters for an external examination which is quite rightly planned to meet the needs of students from a great variety of teaching institutions, and also of those pursuing private study, but this examination hinders wide, balanced and up-to-date instruction in some subjects. To give only three examples: the Faculty of Arts has long, and in vain, desired a General degree of three co-ordinated subjects; in Engineering, it is desired to include Marine Engineering in the degree course, and to broaden the scientific educational basis of the external degree; the Mathematics Department finds in the present external degree syllabus a hampering lack of reference not only to modern developments but also to some long established fundamentals.

While the ultimate goal of the College is to become a full and independent University granting its own degrees, application for a Charter before the time is ripe, or its concession on a minimum qualification, is strongly to be deprecated. This is a problem which needs serious consideration.

In the following schedules Academic developments are classified as "first stage" requirements to be put into operation as soon as possible after the war; and "second stage" later developments.

Inadequate funds have hitherto prevented the staffing of any department on a scale adequate to provide teaching of the best university calibre, which necessarily requires that teachers shall have reasonable leisure and opportunity for advanced study and research during term. General strengthening of the staff in almost every existing department is proposed therefore in the first stage.

The department of Engineering is in urgent need of additional staff: to broaden its scientific basis and to begin to make provision for the time when, within a few years, several of the present heads of sub-departments reach retiring age; particular attention must be given to the development of the Aerodynamical Laboratory, the first stage of which has been accomplished during the war by the building and equipment of a Wind Tunnel. The Library is understaffed, book and periodical grants are much too small, and additional space must be found almost immediately for book storage. Among special developments at this stage are a senior lecturer in mathematical Physics, and an instrument shop for making, and repairing, scientific instruments.

No recommendations are here made as to the development of the Education department as this is dependent on the forthcoming declaration of policy by the Board of Education. Any expense to be incurred in this direction must be additional to those estimated here.

Second stage recommendations include a further strengthening of the library, development of biological studies, including Geology; and considerable expansion in the departments of Modern Languages and History. Southampton as a great and growing port, and base for international air transport, is particularly well suited for a school of foreign languages and colonial studies, in which



the existing departments of Economics, History, Biology and Geography should participate. The College intends also to develop its School of Navigation ; and sub-departments of Plastics, Metallurgy and Radio. The first two of these are not likely to come within the province of the University Grants Committee for some time at least, but Metallurgy and Radio properly receive support as a part of university activity. It would be very unfortunate if the lead given in Radio Technology by the Physics department during the war were not to be developed in the days of peace.

During this period it will be absolutely necessary to provide an Assembly Hall as it is essential that the College should have not only a social centre but a Hall suitable for holding examinations and other large assemblies.

To make these academic plans at all feasible it will be necessary to add considerably to the College buildings. The new Chemistry laboratories, approved before the war, are very urgently required : these have been promised under the scheme for Technical development. Arts and Administration, together with the main College library, are housed in the main front block of the College. Extension to this is very urgently required, the most severe pressure coming from the Library. At present, the rooms below the main Library are being used for study and seminar rooms ; it is planned to build two additional stories over part of the rear portion of the main block, thus releasing most of the seminar rooms for stack rooms and providing new seminar and class rooms over the present offices. The influx of post war students may also make it necessary to add to the existing refectory.

As the academic development of the Arts Faculty are put into operation, considerable increase in class-room accommodation will be required, and at the second stage a new building for the Administration is planned in the centre of the College quadrangle. Still later the requirements of Arts and Library may become so great that it will be necessary to build a new home for Mathematics and Geography. The addition of a third storey to the Physics building and further new bays in the Engineering department are planned for the second stage.

The total cost of the schemes outlined here would be :-

	(A) <i>Capital.</i>	(B) <i>Increased Annual Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
First Stage (including Extra-Mural Department)	258,110	41,080
Second Stage	489,100	30,400
Total increase over 1938/39	<u>£747,210</u>	<u>£71,480</u>

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

SCHEDULE A—ANNUAL COSTS.

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF ACADEMIC STAFF.

		<i>Number of Staff</i>		<i>Additional Staff</i>	
		1938-39	First Stage	Second Stage	
FACULTY OF ARTS.					
DEPARTMENT.					
Classics and Ancient History	.....	3	1	—	
English	.....	4	1	1	
History	.....	3	2	3	
Modern Languages					
French	.....	4	1	—	
German	.....	2	1	—	
Spanish and Portuguese	.....	—	1	2	
Russian	.....	—	—	3	
Italian	.....	—	—	3	
Teacher of Languages for Science, Economics and Commerce students	.....	—	1	—	
Independent Lecturers responsible to Dean					
Logic and Philosophy	.....	—	1	—	
Biblical and Historical Theology	.....	—	1	—	
Phonetics	.....	—	—	1	
Psychology	.....	—	—	1	
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE		2	2	1	
DEPARTMENT.					
Law	.....	1	—	2	
FACULTY OF SCIENCE					
DEPARTMENT.					
Botany	.....	4	—	1	
Chemistry	.....	6	1	1	
Metallurgy	.....	—	—	1	
Geography	.....	4	—	1	
Geology	.....	1	—	2	
Mathematics	.....	5	2	2	
Physics	.....	5	2	2	
Zoology	.....	2	2	—	
Independent Lecturers responsible to Dean					
Mathematical Physics	.....	—	1	—	
Biochemistry	.....	—	—	1	
Physiology	.....	—	—	1	
Genetics	.....	—	—	1	
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING		8.	4	7	
FACULTY OF EDUCATION		4	3	2	
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC		1	—	—	

	First Stage	Second Stage
	£	£
1. Extra Cost of Academic Salaries	14,000	16,900
N.B.—In this figure no consideration has been taken of the necessity for a general review of University Salaries.		
2. Leave of absence ("sabbatical terms") if established will require the addition of, say, one-tenth to the total salaries of the academic staff	4,940	6,800
Final estimated extra cost of Academic Staff salaries and superannuation as compared with 1938/39 figure	£18,940	£23,700

NOTES.

- (1) In the above and all other statements the expression "First Stage" is intended to mean within 0 to 5 years after the cessation of hostilities in Europe, and the expression "Second Stage" is meant to cover from 5 years to say 10 plus. Some of the developments in this stage may be much later than 10 years.
- (2) The total costs of Administration, Departmental Maintenance, Maintenance of Premises, Research and other recurrent charges are set forth on the Financial Statement herewith.

SCHEDULE B.

CAPITAL AND NON-RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
1. Repair and reconstruction of air raid damage (balance to February 29th, 1944)		2,000
2. Arrears of Maintenance of Buildings	11,200	
Work required to put grounds in order	2,000	
Arrears of upkeep of Equipment :—		
(a) Faculty of Arts	500	
(b) Faculty of Science	2,000	
(c) Faculty of Engineering	15,000	
(d) Library	4,400	
(e) General and Departmental Offices	1,000	
(f) Classroom furniture	1,500	
		37,600
3. Special emergency measures to cope with returning students		
(a) Refurnishing of South Stoneham House (now School of Navigation) and South Hill (now requisitioned by Military) as Halls of Residence	12,000	
(b) Removal, re-erection and equipment of existing pre-fabricated hut as temporary accommodation for part of Chemistry Department (to replace hut which is beyond repair)	2,500	
		14,500
Totals under (1) (2) and (3)		£54,100

4. NEW CAPITAL PROJECTS. (Priorities amended by Senate, 6.7.45.)

- (a) Chemistry Building.
(b) Gymnasium.

These two buildings were included, together with certain other buildings since completed, in an agreement in 1939 whereby the Southampton Town Council undertook in collaboration with the County of Southampton County Council to meet the cost of their provision, erection and equipment. Building was not commenced, owing to the war. They will be most urgently needed after the war.

(c) OTHER FIRST STAGE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENTS.

	£
Extensions to Library	15,760
Extensions to Engineering Department	3,750
Extensions to Connaught Hall	8,600
Assembly Hall	70,000
Purchase of additional land (Surveyor's valuation; March 1939 values)	65,000
First Hall of Residence on Glen Eyre site (for 150 students)	75,000
Total Cost of First Stage Capital Developments	£238,110
Extra Mural Department Building	£20,000

(d) SECOND STAGE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENTS.

	£	£
(a) 5—10 years :—		
Swimming Bath. (The cost of this was promised in 1939 by the National Fitness Council, but this was abrogated at the outbreak of war). It would have cost then	12,000	
Extensions to Highfield Hall	3,900	
Second Hall of Residence on Glen Eyre site (for 150 students)	75,000	
Administration Building	13,250	
College Bookshop	750	
Extensions to Refectory	7,600	
Rebuilding of South Stoneham House (for 150 students)	75,000	
Rebuilding of South Hill (for 150 students)	75,000	
		262,500
(b) after 10 years :—		
Completion of Physics Building	5,700	
Completion of Library Scheme (tower, etc.)	5,000	
Additions to Zoology Building	8,900	
Mathematics and Geography Buildings, £10,000 each	20,000	
Third and fourth Halls of Residence on Glen Eyre site (each for 150 students)	150,000	
Pavilion on New Playing Field	10,000	
Completion of Extra-Mural Department Scheme	20,000	
Further extension of Engineering Department	7,000	
		226,600
Total cost of Second Stage Capital Developments		£489,100

N.B. All costs are based on 1939 rates.

SCHEDULE C.

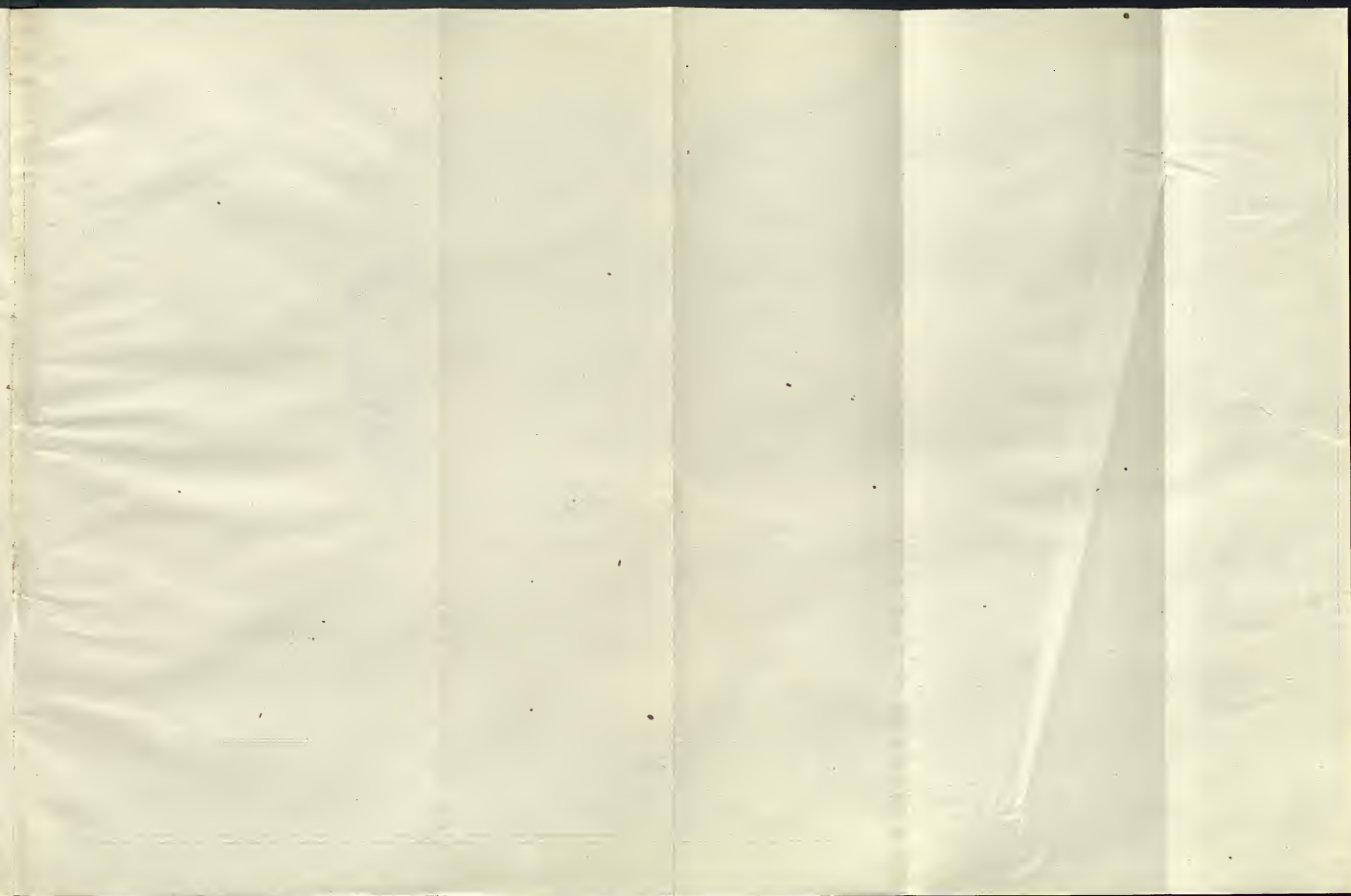
Donations during 10 years previous to war, from sources other than the Government or Local Authorities.

	£
Through Appeal Fund Account	35,901
Legacies	2,500
The Misses Sims	23,335
Mr. Crosfield	5,600
Anonymous Donor for Highfield Hall	14,252
The Misses M. and C. Chamberlain	19,000
Gifts in Kind (approximate valuation)	20,000
	<u>£120,588</u>

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON

EXPENDITURE	Actual Expenditure 1938-1939						New Development First Stage 0-5 years						New Development Second Stage 5-10+ years					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. ADMINISTRATION :—																		
(a) Principal's Salary	1750	0	0				1750	0	0				1750	0	0			
(b) Salaries of Other Admin. Staff	2945	12	10				6635	0	0				7535	0	0			
(c) Superannuation	377	19	4				555	0	0				655	0	0			
(d) Advertising	249	16	0				350	0	0				450	0	0			
(e) Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.	891	14	7				1300	0	0				1500	0	0			
(f) Other Admin. Expenses, Travelling, etc.	499	9	7				700	0	0				1000	0	0			
				6714	12	4			11290	0	0					12890	0	0
2. DEPARTMENTAL MAINTENANCE :—																		
(a) Salaries of Teaching Staff	31434	12	4				49747	0	0				68337	0	0			
(b) Superannuation	2588	18	8				4525	0	0				6384	0	0			
(c) Departmental Wages	1765	9	6				4500	0	0				5100	0	0			
(d) Departmental & Laboratory Main- tenance	1452	16	10				3000	0	0				5000	0	0			
(e) Library	2070	11	1				4200	0	0				4800	0	0			
				39312	8	5			65972	0	0					89621	0	0
3. MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES :—																		
(a) Rates and Insurance	1797	13	5				2700	0	0				3200	0	0			
(b) Heat, Light and Water	1498	3	5				3000	0	0				4000	0	0			
(c) Ordinary Repairs and General Maintenance	2253	2	0				4000	0	0				5000	0	0			
(d) Wages of Porters and Attendants	948	17	11				2000	0	0				2750	0	0			
(e) Gardens	354	13	11				1000	0	0				1350	0	0			
				6852	10	8			12700	0	0					16300	0	0
4. Pensions met from General Expenses				1020	7	0			1000	0	0					500	0	0
5. Other Educational Expenses :—																		
(a) Examinations	335	16	0				450	0	0				500	0	0			
(b) Tutorial Classes	1018	5	4				2100	0	0				3000	0	0			
				1354	1	4			2550	0	0					3500	0	0
6. Capital Expenditure met from Income :—																		
(a) Buildings	—			—			—						—					
(b) Equipment	333	3	8				200	0	0				200	0	0			
				333	3	8			200	0	0					200	0	0
7. Rents for use of Buildings				87	3	0			50	0	0					50	0	0
8. Bank Charges				1349	18	2			1500	0	0					1500	0	0
9. Scholarships and Exhibitions				1644	13	4			2000	0	0					2000	0	0
10. Staff Provident Fund Contribution				209	14	0			500	0	0					600	0	0
11. Athletic Union Grant				333	15	0			200	0	0					200	0	0
12. Research :—																		
(a) General	637	18	0				4000	0	0				5000	0	0			
(b) Avon Survey	725	19	9				—						—					
				1363	17	9			4000	0	0					5000	0	0
13. Other Expenditure :—																		
(a) General	289	15	9				150	0	0				150	0	0			
(b) A.R.P.	165	13	3				—						—					
				455	9	0			150	0	0					150	0	0
				£61,031	13	8			£102,112	0	0					£132,511	0	0

March, 1944.



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